

13 OCT 1941

A.

BOROUGH OF DENBIGH

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

(D. G. DUFF, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.))

And the

SANITARY INSPECTOR

(M. E. MORRIS, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.)

For the Year ending 31st December, 1940

Printed at Nott's, Printers, Denbigh.

With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE,
1940—41.

Chairman :

Alderman J. MORRIS JONES, J.P.

Members :

Rev. Alderman J. O. ROBERTS.

Councillor JOHN ROBERTS.

„ H. M. LEWIS.

„ W. D. PIERCE, J.P.

„ J. HYWEL OWEN.

„ J. C. DAVIES.

„ P. J. THOMAS.

The Mayor, Alderman GRONWY R. GRIFFITH, O.B.E., J.P.,
is ex-officio a member of all committees.

Town Clerk : H. JONES.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

D. GORDON DUFF, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.)

Sanitary Inspector :

M. EVAN MORRIS, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A.

Articled Assistant :

GRUFFYDD OWAIN ELLIS.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS

OF THE

BOROUGH OF DENBIGH.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Administration of the Borough during the year ending December, 1940.

The Report is based on the Ministry of Health Circular, 1961, Wales, and is for this year an ordinary one, that is, of a more simple character than the full " Survey Report " usually necessary.

The health of the Borough was again very good, and the Birth Rate and Death Rate compare favourably with those of England and Wales as a whole. I am indebted to the doctors of the town for their co-operation in disease prevention. The teaching staffs of schools have given constant help in educating the children in health measures, assisting doctors with the arrangements for inoculating the children against Diphtheria and in promptly reporting infectious or contagious outbreaks which come to their notice.

Infectious Disease was, on the whole, kept well in check, though there were outbreaks in two of the town's institutions. Sporadic cases of Cerebro-Spinal Fever gave anxiety, but these were of mild type generally, and reacted to the prompt giving of the new drug, Sulphapyridine.

The new Government's Public Health Laboratory at Conway, under Dr. Robinson, has been of the very greatest service. The mass immunisation of children against Diphtheria was followed up, and, so far as the procedure itself was concerned, with the most satisfactory results, thanks to the efficiency of the doctors. Unfortunately, for some obscure and medically incomprehensible reason, many parents on this occasion withheld consent. There can be no reasonable doubt that this protective measure against Diphtheria is one of the greatest advances of modern medical science, and that its risks are infinitesimal compared with the life-saving benefits which result. I hope that parents who did not consent will very carefully deliberate as to whether they should refuse their children this defence against Diphtheria.

The problem of overcrowding of billets with evacuees has been a serious one. With so many large houses empty owing to their being reserved for service use, the smaller houses of Denbigh have been dangerously crowded.

Contagious skin disease, due to conditions of close contacting of mixed families, with lack of washing facilities, have appeared increasingly, and have spread so as to become a source of anxiety to many conscientious householders. Possible cases must be early reported to a doctor, but let it not be forgotten that attention to ordinary cleanliness with frequent bathing and washing with ordinary soap and water and looking after the hair provides a fairly certain safeguard against any such contagion.

Civil Defence Medical Services have worked well in practice exercises, and for giving many hours of their spare time to keep themselves efficient, deserve well of the community.

The gratitude of the townspeople, too, is due to the members of the Public Health Committee, who give so much of their time and thought to the public welfare.

I have again to thank Mr. Morris, the Sanitary Inspector, for all his help and steady work for the betterment of the public health.

Yours sincerely,

D. G. DUFF.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Borough	9,072 Acres.
Population, Census 1931	7,249
Population Estimated, 1940	8,771
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1921	1,774
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1940	7,740
Rateable Value (Net Annual Value) ...	£35,486
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£140

The Town serves as an important market centre for a well-populated agricultural district, and has consequently changed little in the past few years. The chief occupations of the inhabitants are those connected with Agriculture and Limestone Quarrying, and the Railway Company and North Wales Counties Mental Hospital give employment to many in the Town. On the whole, social conditions compare well with those found in some industrial areas, and there is better continuity of employment.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Live Births.

		Boys.	Girls.
Legitimate	... ..	66	61
Illegitimate	... ..	3	2
		—	—
		69	63
		—	—

Still Births.

		Boys.	Girls.
Legitimate	.. ..	1	1
Illegitimate	... ..	0	0

	1937.	1938.	1939.	1940.
Total deaths registered in Borough	199	237	180	209
Number corrected for transfer (i.e., death of residents both within and without the Dis- trict)... ..	90	79	100	101
Total Births occurring	183	193	196	203
Births registered for the Borough	101	128	107	131
Birth Rate calculated on Regis- trar-General's estimated popu- lation, and excluding Asylum patients... ..	15.1	19.6	15.7	15.7
Birth Rate, England and Wales	14.9	15.1	15.	14.6
Death Rate , corrected and calcu- lated on population, excluding Asylum patients	13.5	12.0	11.4	12.1
Death Rate, England and Wales	12.4	11.6	12.1	14.3
Death Rate modified for age and sex group factor, to compare with crude Death Rate of Eng- land and Wales	12.1	10.8	10.2	11.3
Number of women dying in or in consequence of child-birth:				
From Puerperal Sepsis				0
From other causes				0
Puerperal death rate (per 1,000 births)				0

Infant Mortality.

Legitimate: Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Illegitimate: Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

There has been no unusual incidence of sickness or invalidity.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

- (1). The Public Health staff consists of:—

The Medical Officer of Health (part time): D. G. Duff,
M.C., M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.).

Sanitary Inspector: M. E. Morris, Cert.R.S.I., Cert.R.P.,
M.S.I.A.

The Sanitary Inspector is also Market Superintendent and
Gas Decontamination Officer, A.R.P.

The Council appointed G. O. Ellis pupil assistant to the
Sanitary Inspector, and he commenced duties January
1st, 1938.

- (2). A very efficient committee organises the General Nursing
of the Town. Annie Margaret Griffiths, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
Queen's Nurse.

The County Council provided a Health Visitor for the area.

Midwives.

- (3). The Midwives practising in the Town are:—
Nurse G. O. Hughes, Belle Vue, Ruthin Road.
Nurse Lilian Pierce, Bridge Street.
Midwives are controlled by the County M.O.H.
- (4). **Laboratory Facilities.** — Bacteriological examinations,
swabs and Widal reactions are carried out at the Public
Health Laboratory, Conway, free of charge. Examina-
tions for Tubercule are done by the King Edward Nat-
ional Memorial Association Laboratory at Cardiff.

BYE-LAWS.

New Streets and buildings, 1939.

Nuisances, Slaughter Houses, 1876.

Common Lodging Houses, 1876.

- (6). **Hospitals.**—The Denbighshire Infirmary (45 beds), serves the area as a General Hospital, as well as a considerable surrounding district. There are private wards available.

The usefulness of the Infirmary to the community was enhanced by making the Medical Staff unrestricted so that now any practitioner in the area can take patients into the Hospital and treat them there if he wishes. The Hospital is consequently working almost up to full capacity.

The standard of clinical practice among doctors of the town is above average.

A scheme of workmen's weekly contributions at a rate of twopence a week to pay for Hospital Maintenance and use of apparatus is working very successfully.

The latest type of X-ray and Artificial Sunlight Apparatus are available, and various Electrical Treatments, including Diathermy, are given.

- (7). The Council are not a local supervising authority, and there were no applications for registration of Nursing or Maternity Homes.
- (8). The County Authority undertakes the investigation of Maternal Deaths, and also the care of Mental Defectives.
- (9). **Tuberculosis.**—Sanatoria are provided under the King Edward VII. Memorial Association. The Tuberculosis Physician visits the Town on the second and fourth Wednesdays in each month, between 2 and 3 p.m., and directs the patients' future treatment.

The Clinic is in the Denbigh Infirmary.

A Sub-Committee for the after-care treatment of Tuberculosis patients has been appointed for the area, but little has been done in this respect.

After the death of a patient, every care is taken to have the premises disinfected. In many cases the bedding is destroyed and replaced by the Corporation.

- (10). **Maternity.**—The Poor Law Guardians provide accommodation for married and unmarried mothers at the Union Home, Ruthin.

An excellently equipped Maternity Department of eight beds has been constructed at the Denbigh Infirmary, and its advantages are being increasingly realised by mothers, so that accommodation is becoming difficult, and it is now necessary to refuse many applications for admission.

Evacuee pregnant mothers can be admitted to GERWYN HALL, WREXHAM, Telephone Wrexham 2342, where there are 30 beds. Arrangements should be made through the Clinic. This home also admits private paying evacuees.

- (11). **Child Welfare.**—The County Council have provided a Clinic, a room at the Denbighshire Infirmary being used for the purpose. An enthusiastic group of ladies are doing excellent work in its organisation. Dr. McKendrick, M.O.H., Colwyn Bay, is in charge.

- (12). **Fever.**—The Council have joined with four other Councils to form a Joint Hospital Board. A very fine new Hospital is at St. Asaph, with ample accommodation for all infectious cases. The standard of Nursing there being excellent, it is not difficult to persuade parents to send in infectious children.

- (13). **Smallpox.**—The County Isolation Hospital for Smallpox is at Rhydtalog.

- (14). **Venereal Diseases.**—This Department is under the control of the Denbigh County Council. Patients are treated at Chester, as follows:—

Chester Royal Infirmary for both sexes:

Monday 5 to 7 p.m. (Male).

Wednesday 5 to 7 p.m. (Female).

Thursday 1 to 3 p.m.

Saturday 12 noon to 2 p.m. (Male).

Wrexham and East Denbighshire War Memorial Hospital:

Monday 5—7 p.m. (Males).

Friday 5—7 p.m. (Females).

- (15). An Orthopaedic Clinic has been established at the Infirmary, organised by a group of ladies in the Town, and meeting twice a month. Massage is given to suitable cases, and a Doctor attends at intervals.

- (16). **Birth Control.**—The County Council have made arrangements for instruction to be given in this matter to married women who are referred to them by Dr. Enid Hughes, The Manor House, Ruthin, and Dr. Janet Leiper, Llanfair Talhaiarn.

(17). **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

These are satisfactory. Improvement could be effected if keen local St John men were carried to the site of accidents.

- (1). For Infectious Cases provided by the Joint Hospital Board.
- (2). For other cases there is available an ambulance of two stretcher type. This is used by surrounding districts, several of the adjacent District Councils having agreed to co-operate to provide a sinking fund against the replacement of this ambulance when this becomes necessary. The ambulance is

available at Smithfield Garage, Telephone 97 Denbigh.

(18). Ante-natal clinics are held fortnightly by Dr. Owen Jones at Denbigh Infirmary.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The Water Supply for the Town and the Hamlets of The Green and Brookhouse is derived from an Artesian Well sunk to a depth of 38-ft., just outside the Borough Boundary at Llwyn. This provides an abundant and constant supply of pure water, which, however, is very hard. The water is pumped to a reservoir situated in the Castle district, and thence is supplied by gravitation to householders. This water is exceptionally free from Bacterial contamination. This was demonstrated by laboratory examination.

Improvements have been done to the filter beds, etc., at Henllan Water Works.

Further improvements will be carried out next year.

Rivers and streams are reasonably free from any pollution.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Sewage Disposal System of the Town is not beyond criticism. The majority of the houses are connected with the Sewer by well-laid drains. The sewage is disposed of by means of broad land irrigation on two farms, which are leased by the Council. Modern treatment of sewage should be considered.

A new sewerage system for Henllan has been decided on, and it is hoped to carry on the work after the war.

With the exception of about 7 pail closets, all the houses in the Town have one or more water closets.

The sewerage system for the hamlet of The Green is working adequately.

Details of Defects and Nuisances will be found in the Sanitary Inspector's Report, which is appended.

SWIMMING BATHS OR POOL.

There are no such baths provided. The cost to a Borough of this size appears prohibitive.

CAMPING.

There are no licences granted for camping sites.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

There is practically no smoke nuisance in the Town, there being only one factory chimney.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

(1)	Council houses infested	...	...	...	...	Nil
(2)	Other houses infested...	...	...	...	...	Nil
(3)	Other houses disinfested	...	...	...	...	Nil

The method employed to disinfest is destruction of bedding by burning, washing of other clothing in disinfectants, spraying of furniture with Solution D (Summers), Crommesole, Solution B, and fumigation with " Cescones " (Laycocks).

The work is carried out by the Local Authority. Periodical inspection of the houses is made to prevent infestation.

No furniture or bedding from an infested house is allowed to be removed to a Council House before disinfestation by the aforementioned methods.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF SCHOOLS.

The Medical Inspection of the children attending the Elementary School is carried out by the County Council.

Dr. McKendrick, M.O.H., Colwyn Bay, does this work most efficiently.

A new Central School of up-to-date sanitary construction has been opened, and new additions to the County and Frongoch Schools will make for better conditions.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a). Farms and Dairies have been periodically inspected. On the whole they are satisfactory, and it was not found necessary to take any special action under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Order (1926). T.T. Milk and Accredited Milk were available in the Town and used in increasing amount.

No other action under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, Condensed and Dried Milk Regulations, or Public Health (Preservatives in Food) Regulations, was found necessary by the local sanitary organisation. The County Council are the Authorities for the Sale of Food and Drugs Act.

Samples for chemical examinations of food are taken by Mr. D. Wynne Griffiths, whose Report follows that of the Sanitary Inspector.

The Town Council resolved to provide Diphtheria Anti-toxin free for poorer inhabitants, and are prepared to supply Scarlet Fever anti-toxic serum for necessitous cases.

There was no abnormal prevalence of animal or insect pests for the increase in Scabies mentioned earlier.

Your obedient Servant,

D. G. DUFF,

Medical Officer of Health

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole Districts during 1940 and previous Years

DENBIGH URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District.	Total Births Registered in the District.	Transferable Deaths		Nett Deaths belong- ing to the District.			
		Nett.				of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of age.		All Ages.	
		Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1932	7551	122	18.7		177	78	8	5	40.9	99	15.2
1933	7462	88	11.7	144	153	70	16	6	68.6	99	15.1
1934	7390	92	14.3	168	138	93	15	13	141.3	90	14.0
1935	7337	104	17.4	168	109	97	12	7	67.3	94	15.6
1936	7550	96	15.0	194	188	121	12	5	52.0	74	11.9
1937	7630	101	15.1	199	183	109	12	6	59.4	90	11.7
1938	7663	128	19.6	237	193	145	13	5	39.6	79	10.8
1939	7951	107	15.7	180	196	82	9	6	56.1	91	11.4
1940	8310	131	15.7	209	203	101	10	12	91.6	101	12.1

TABLE II.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during 1940.

Notifiable Diseases.	Premises affected.	N W.C. Mental Hospital.	Howell's School	At all ages	Cases Notified in Whole District.								Total Deaths
					At ages—years.								
					Under 2 years.	2 to 5 years.	5 to 15 years.	15 to 25 years.	25 to 45 years.	45 to 65 years	65 and over	Admitted to Hospital	
Smallpox	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	6	...	1	3	1	1	...	6	...
Diphtheria	5	19	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis	...	13	...	...	14	5	2	3	2	2	...	...	1
Puerperal Fever
Puerperal Pyrexia
Puerperal Sepsis
Para-Typhoid
Dysentery	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Encephalitis Lethargica
Poliomyelitis
Pneumonia	6	...	...	6	2	1	...	2	1	...	4	...
Measles	59	...	44	46	17	19	1	8	...	...	...	...
Totals	69	42	57	78	62	21	25	7	15	4	12	1

New Cases of Tuberculosis and of Deaths during 1940.

Age Periods.			New Cases				Deaths.			
			Respiratory.		Non-Respir.		Respiratory.		Non-Respir.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 ... ..	...	...	1	5	...	...	...	2	...	...
25 ... ..	...	...	2	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
35 ... ..	...	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
45 ... ..	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
55 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
65 and upwards ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals ... ..	...	...	8	9	4	1	2	3	1	1

Ratio of non-notified tuberculosis deaths to total tuberculosis deaths ... 1.00

TABLE III.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING 1940.

Deaths under one year of age.

Causes.			Under 3 months.	3—6 months.	6—9 months.	9—12 months.
Congenital Defects	...	...	2	...	2	...
C.M.S.	...	...	1	...	...	...
Broncho-Pneumonia and Bronchitis	...	...	1	...	...	...
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	1	...	...	...
Prematurity	...	...	4	...	...	...
			9	...	2	...

No action was necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis Regulations, 1925).

No action was necessary under the Public Health Act, 1925, Section 62.

Birth-rates, Death-rates, Analysis of Mortality, Maternal Death-rates, & Case-rates for certain Infectious Diseases in the year 1940.

England and Wales, London, 126 Great Towns and 148 Smaller Towns.

Provisional Figures based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	England and Wales	126. County Boroughs & Great Towns including London.	148 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	London Administrative County.
Rates per 1,000 Population.				
Births :—				
Live	14.6	16.0	15.7	13.7
Still	0.55	0.64	0.55	0.44
Deaths :—				
All Causes	14.3	15.8	12.8	17.8
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Measles	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01
Scarlet Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Whooping Cough	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00
Diphtheria	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.01
Influenza	0.32	0.29	0.30	0.18
Notifications :—				
Enteric Fever	0.07	0.06	0.10	0.06
Cerebro Spinal Fever	0.32	1.33	0.29	0.28
Scarlet Fever	1.63	1.53	1.57	0.82
Whooping Cough	1.34	1.29	1.35	0.22
Diphtheria	1.16	1.29	1.21	0.61
Erysipelas	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.35
Smallpox	0.00	..	..	..
Measles	10.24	9.23	9.99	1.78
Pneumonia	1.20	1.37	1.00	0.87
Rates per 1,000 Live Births				
Deaths under 1 year of age	55	61	54	50
Deaths from Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age	4.6	5.9	4.4	5.8
Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).				
Maternal Mortality :—(Excluding Abortion)				
Puerperal Infection (No. 147)	0.52	} Not Available		
Others	1.64			
Total	2.16			
Notifications :—				
Puerperal Fever	} 11.96	13.90	9.73	3.34
Puerperal Pyrexia				13.30*
including Puerperal Fever				

* A dash (..) signifies that there were no deaths.

Please note that the number of notified cases of Puerperal Fever relate to the first thirty-nine weeks of the year only.
Cases occurring afterwards are classed to Puerperal Pyrexia and included accordingly.

TABLE IV.

Causes of Death in Denbigh M.B.

1939. 1940.

Causes of Death.					M	F	M	F
ALL CAUSES	..	...	..	..	47	53	54	47
1 Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	...	...	..	..
2 Measles	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Influenza	..	..	...	..	3	..	2	1
4 Cerebro spinal Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	4
6 Other Tubercular Disease	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	...
7 Cancer, malignant disease	..	..	..	..	7	9	7	5
8 Diabetes ..	...	..	..	..	1	...	1	..
9 Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
10 Heart disease	..	..	..	..	17	18	10	14
11 Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
12 Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	1	3	2	2
13 Bronchitis	...	..	..	..	...	...	1	4
14 Pneumonia (all forms)	..	..	..	..	1	...	..	3
15 Other respiratory diseases	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
16 Peptic ulcer	..	...	..	..	1	1	..	..
17 Diarrhœa, &c. (under 2 years)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
18 Appendicitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
19 Cirrhosis of liver	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	...
20 Other digestive diseases	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
21 Acute and chronic nephritis	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	...
22 Other diseases of circular system	..	..	..	..	...	..	2	2
23 Congenital debility, premature birth, malformations, etc.	..	..	..	..	2	1	5	2
24 Senility	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
25 Intra-ern. vasc. lesions	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	6
26 Other violence	..	...	..	..	3	1	...	..
27 Puerperal Sepsis	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	...
28 Other defined diseases	..	..	..	..	4	7	4	2
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	<div> <div>Total</div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> </div>				..	..	...	...
Live births	<div> <div>Total</div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> </div>				..	..	...	...
Stillbirths	<div> <div>Total</div> <div>Legitimate</div> <div>Illegitimate</div> </div>				..	..	...	...
Population (estimated by Registrar Gen)					7951		8310	

1-INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspector.

PREMISES.	Number of.		
	Inspection	Written Notices	Prosecutions.
Factories (Including Factory Laundries) ...	4	...	...
Workshops (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	30	...	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworkers' premises included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	14	...	...
Total	48	...	...

				Number of Defects.		
				Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H M. Inspector
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :						
Want of Cleanliness	..	..		
Want of Ventilation	..	..		
Overcrowding	...	..		
Want of drainage of floors	..	..		
Other nuisances	..	..	2	2		
No abstract, etc...	...	...		
Total	...	...	2	2		

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.
Bakehouses	14
Tailors	6
Dressmakers and Milliners	7
Wheelers and Joiners	6
Blacksmiths	4
Plumbers and Tinworkers	4
Cabinet-makers	2
Printers	3
Bootrepairers	8
Motor Engineers	6
Basket Making... ..	1
Total number of Workshops on Register ...	61

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

Particulars of samples of Food and Drugs taken by the Officers of the Denbighshire County Council in the Borough of Denbigh during the year ended 31st December, 1940.

Article	Number Taken.
Milk 	14
Butter 	3
Vinegar 	1
Suet 	1
Spirit of Nitre 	1
Total 	— 20 —

Two samples of milk obtained from the same source contained added water. The vendor was prosecuted, convicted, and fined £6, together with £5 15s. 0d. costs.

All other samples were genuine, and free from all prohibited preservatives and colouring matter.

D. WYNNE GRIFFITH,

Chief Inspector.

RAINFALL IN 1940.

At Mental Hospital Gardens, in the County of Denbigh.

Rain Gauge:

Diameter of Funnel—5in.

Height of Top above Ground—1ft.

Height of Ground above Sea Level—316ft.

Month	Total Depth. ins.	Greatest Fall in 24 hours ins.	Date.	No. of Days with	
				.01 in. or more	.04 in. or more
January	0.16	0.06	29	5	2
February	3.93	0.95	4	11	10
March	2.60	0.46	12	15	13
April... ..	2.61	0.72	30	15	14
May	2.59	1.35	15	8	6
June	1.24	0.41	15	5	5
July	3.16	0.40	10	14	13
August	0.67	0.24	10	7	6
September	3.37	0.53	12	17	17
October	4.86	0.94	6	16	14
November	6.46	0.87	17	23	21
December	1.63	0.33	9	16	15
Total	<u>33.28</u>	.		<u>152</u>	<u>136</u>

Signature: S. L. FROST.

Infectious Diseases and Disinfections.

Cases reported by the M.O.H. and inquiries made	78
Cases removed to hospital	12
Information given to head teachers	10
Premises in which cases occurred	69
Houses disinfected	32

Common Lodging Houses.

Houses registered in the Borough	2
Lodgers registered for (each 8)	16
Visits and inspections	4
Notices served	—
Notices complied with	—

Inspection of Schools.

Number of visits and inspections	12
Schools disinfected	2
Notices served	1
Repairs to	1
Number of children attending Elementary Schools	884
Number of boys attending County School from the Borough	98

Petroleum Acts.

Number of Licences	12
Visits to stores	20

Shops Acts, 1912, 1934.

Number of shops on Register	129
Number of Inspections	70
Number of shops employing persons under 18 years of age	36
Number of shops exempted from the provision of	
Section 10, Sub-section 2	12
Section 10, Sub-section 4	13

Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders.

The milk supply of the Borough receives continued attention. Twenty-one samples of early morning milk were taken at the farms, and in course of delivery to the consumers.

The milk samples are sent to the School of Agriculture, University College, Bangor, for bacteriological examination.

A copy of the certificate showing the result of the examination, together with the observations of the Health Committee, is delivered to those concerned.

A list of samples taken is included in this report. This shows that every effort is made by producers of milk to comply with the regulations.

Many of the farms produce milk for butter-making only.

The County Council have now appointed a Veterinary Surgeon to inspect the herds. This will greatly assist the Local Authority in their duties under the Milk and Dairies Orders.

One cowshed has been altered and improved, and one cowshed supplied with water.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

Visits and Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
Registered Retail Purveyors of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Registered Farms and Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Milking Cows (approximately)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1072
Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Notices complied with	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

There are two Licensed Retailers of Certified Milk. The premises are situated outside the Borough, and licensed by the County Council.

Six producers have introduced automatic milking machines with satisfactory results.

Ten producers are licensed to produce accredited milk.

REPORT OF MILK SAMPLES TAKEN, 1940.

No. of Farm or Dairy	Date Sampled	Date of B'Coli in Millilitres				Bacteria per Millilitre	Fat %	Keeping Quality in days	Remarks
		1 0	1 10	1 100	1 1000				
4	27/2/40	—	—	—	—	7,400	4.6	2½	Satisfactory.
4	25/6/40	*	—	—	—	2,000	3.35	2	Satisfactory.
8	27/2/40	—	—	—	—	over 1,000,000	3.5	1½	Unsatisfactory; high bacterial count.
8	25/6/40	—	—	—	—	5,800	2.6	2½	Satisfactory.
5	27/2/40	*	*	—	—	18,000	2.6	2	Satisfactory.
24	27/2/40	*	—	—	—	7,400	3.0	2	Satisfactory.
7	27/2/40	*	—	—	—	84,000	2.45	2	Satisfactory.
6	27/2/40	—	—	—	—	70,000	3.5	2	Satisfactory.
6	25/6/40	*	*	—	—	26,400	3.15	1½	Satisfactory.
13	27/2/40	—	—	—	—	21,500	3.3	2½	Satisfactory.
17	27/2/40	—	—	—	—	9,000	4.1	2½	Satisfactory.
10	27/2/40	—	—	—	—	144,000	3.45	2	Satisfactory.
10	25/6/40	*	—	—	—	19,200	3.3	2½	Satisfactory.
9	27/2/40	—	—	—	—	8,900	3.4	2½	Satisfactory.
12	27/2/40	*	—	—	—	7,800	1.8	2	Satisfactory.
12	26/6/40	—	—	—	—	25,600	3.0	2	Satisfactory.
18	27/2/40	—	—	—	—	2,040	3.15	2½	Satisfactory.
11	18/1/40	—	—	—	—	11,200	3.5	—	Satisfactory.
11	18/1/40	*	—	—	—	4,800	3.5	—	Satisfactory.
11	25/6/40	—	—	—	—	1,300	2.6	2½	Satisfactory.
28	25/6/40	*	—	—	—	213,000	3.25	1½	Fair; rather high bacterial count.

* in a column denotes the presence of Coliform Bacillus.

— in a column denotes the absence of Coliform Bacillus.

The above samples were examined at the School of Agriculture, University College of North Wales, Bangor.

Public Health Meat Regulations.

For the present these regulations have had to be relaxed owing to the Food Control. Slaughtering is now done at the centralised slaughterhouse at Ruthlin.

Inspection of the meat is done at the slaughterhouse and also at the local shops. One carcase of cow slaughtered after an accident was condemned with T.B.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938, Section 14.

Premises registered for the manufactured of sausages, etc. ...	11
Premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream	7

Removal of House Refuse.

House Refuse is collected weekly in the Town, and fortnightly in the Village of Henllan and the Hamlets of The Green and Brookhouse.

Refuse from Fish Shops and Cafes is removed twice weekly.

The method of disposal of house refuse is by Controlled Tip-ping at the Meifod Quarry. The system continues to give satisfaction.

All the house refuse of the Borough is removed by one two-ton Motor Lorry. Four men are employed on this work, one of the men being constantly employed at the Tip.

Number of Motor Loads to Tip	1674
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Number of Ashpits emptied	8
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A contractor is now employed to remove the contents of all privies in the Village of Henllan.

This is not satisfactory. A sewerage scheme is urgently needed.

Exereta is disposed of by the farmer.

Public Market.

Constant supervision is given to all foodstuffs sold in the Market on Wednesdays.

14 rabbits were condemned.

The results of the butter examined, as shown on another page, were all genuine.

Salvage.

Considerable attention has been given to salvaging paper, scrap iron, bones, etc. Reports on the scheme were submitted to the Ministry of Supply, and approved as satisfactory.

Total value of salvage of all descriptions was £161 4s. 9d.

Housing Acts.

Owing to present conditions caused by the War it has been impossible to proceed with the further erection of houses. Many condemned houses have been patched up and re-let during the emergency.

The Borough being a reception area for Evacuees, it is difficult to put into operation the sections dealing with overcrowding.

Houses Which Have Been Repaired Under the Housing Acts, 1930—1936.

Further to the list reported last year, the following houses have been repaired:—

9, Beacon's Hill.

Elder Cottage, Henllan.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year:

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 14

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	14
(2) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	2

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2
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(Signed) **M. EVAN MORRIS,**

Sanitary Inspector.

LIST OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN DENBIGH.

Public Health (Notification of Infectious Disease) Regulations, 1918.

THE DISEASES AND FEVERS NOTIFIABLE ARE:

Smallpox.	Enteric.	Dysentery.
Cholera.	Relapsing.	Malaria.
Diphtheria.	Continued.	Trench Fever.
Membranous Croup.	Puerperal.	Acute Primary Pneumonia.
Erysipelas.	Cerebro Spinal.	Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.
Scarletina or Scarlet Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica.
Typhus.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Tuberculosis.
Typhoid.		
Measles.	Whooping Cough.	

